First Regular Session Seventy-second General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

INTRODUCED

LLS NO. 19-0013.02 Conrad Imel x2313

HOUSE BILL 19-1118

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE TIME ALLOWED FOR A TENANT TO CURE A LEASE 102 VIOLATION THAT IS NOT A SUBSTANTIAL VIOLATION.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

Current law requires a landlord to provide a tenant 3 days to cure a violation for unpaid rent or any other condition or covenant of a lease agreement, other than a substantial violation, before the landlord can initiate eviction proceedings based on that unpaid rent or other violation. Current law also requires 3 days' notice prior to a tenancy being terminated for a subsequent violation of a condition or covenant of a lease

agreement.

The bill requires a landlord to provide a tenant 14 days to cure a violation for unpaid rent or for a first violation of any other condition or covenant of a lease agreement, other than a substantial violation, before the landlord can initiate eviction proceedings. The bill requires 14 days' notice prior to the landlord terminating a lease agreement for a subsequent violation of the same condition or covenant of the agreement.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-104, **amend** (1)(d), (1)(e), and (1)(e.5)(II) as follows:

13-40-104. Unlawful detention defined. (1) Any person is guilty of an unlawful detention of real property in the following cases:

- (d) When such tenant or lessee holds over without permission of his THE TENANT'S OR LESSEE'S landlord after any default in the payment of rent pursuant to the agreement under which he THE TENANT OR LESSEE holds, and, three FOURTEEN days' notice in writing has been duly served upon the tenant or lessee holding over, requiring in the alternative the payment of the rent or the possession of the premises. No such agreement shall contain a waiver by the tenant of the three FOURTEEN days' notice requirement of this paragraph (d) SUBSECTION (1)(d). It shall is not be necessary, in order to work a forfeiture of such agreement, for nonpayment of rent, to make a demand for such rent on the day on which the same becomes due; but a failure to pay such rent upon demand, when made, works a forfeiture.
- (e) When such tenant or lessee holds over, without such permission, contrary to any other condition or covenant of the agreement under which such tenant or lessee holds, and three FOURTEEN days' notice in writing has been duly served upon such tenant or lessee requiring in the alternative the compliance with such condition or covenant or the delivery

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1	of the possession of the premises so held;
2	(e.5) (II) A tenancy may be terminated at any time pursuant to this
3	paragraph (e.5) SUBSECTION (1)(e.5) on the basis of a subsequent
4	violation OF THE SAME CONDITION OR COVENANT OF THE AGREEMENT. The
5	termination shall be IS effective three FOURTEEN days after service of
5	written notice to quit.
7	SECTION 2. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds,
3	determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
)	preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

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